T. Sherman, and Gen. John B. Sanborn, also of the

Commission, are expected to arrive here on the re-

assembling of Congress, and then an earnest effort

is to be made to induce Congress to pass such laws

and make such appropriations as may be necessary

to enable the Peace Commission to carry out its pol-

adopt the recommendations of the Peace Commission,

the Commission will feel constrained, as a last ex-

tremity, to make the humiliating confession that the

civil arm of the Government is powerless in the In-

dian country to protect and civilize itsheards, enforce

the law, maintain the faith and vindicate the honor

of the republic. This confession they will make by

advising the transfer of the Indian business from the

Interior to the War Department, for the reason that

military law is better than no law, and army rule for

The new postal convention with the United King-

dom, which goes into operation on Jan. 1, 1869, estab-

lishes the following rates of international postage:

1. Letters, 12 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, one-

half ounce, in the United States, and sixpence, 12

cents, in the United Kingdom, prepayment optional.

A fine of five cents in the United States, and two

pence, four cents, in the United Kingdom, are, how-

ever, to be levied and collected, in addition to the

deficient postage, on each unpaid, or insufficiently

prepaid letter, received by one country from the

other. 2. Newspapers, two cents each in the United

States, and one penny each in the United Kingdom,

if not exceeding four ounces in weight. 3. Book

packets, including printed papers of all kinds, and

patterns or samples of merchandise, including seeds

and grain, when not exceeding one ounce in weight,

two cents in the United States, and one penny in the

United Kingdom. When exceeding one ounce, and

not exceeding two ounces in weight, four cents in

the United States, and two pence in the United

Kingdom. When exceeding two ounces, and not ex-

ceeding four ounces in weight, six cents in the

United States, and three pence in the United King-

dom, and when exceeding four ounces in weight, an

additional rate of six cents in the United States,

charged for every additional four ounces, or fraction

thereof. The postage chargeable as above upon all

articles of printed matter, including patterns or

mailing office in either country, and is in full to des-

tination, the receiving country delivering the same

Steps are being taken to contest the right of the

Seymour electors of Louisiana to vote in the electoral

college. The Republican organizations in the State,

aided by leading members of the party, are collect-

ing and preparing evidence showing the commission

by the Democrats of the gravest frauds and exposing

the Rebel threats and intimidation throughout the

State, which prevented negroes and other loyal men

The Hon. Fayette McMullen of Virginia has ar-

rived here, bearing a petition from himself and

numerous leading citizens of his State to Gen. Grant,

asking that the stay laws be not extended beyond

their present limitation-January 1, 1809. Gen. Grant

promised to consult the Secretary of War on the

having commanded in Virginia, is presumed to un-

derstand the question.

subject before giving a reply. Secretary Schofield,

Gov. Wells has pardoned William Armistead of

November, of a misdemeanor and sentenced to six

months' imprisonment. It appeared by the sworn

been out two days, they stood eight for unconditional

acquittal, two for conviction, and two for a compro-

ballots in a hat and drawing therefrom. The hat was

shaken, the ballots were drawn, and seven of them

drawing the word "guilty" a verdiet was accordingly

rendered. Gov. Wells decided that lunder the cir-

Under a recent circular from the Treasury Depart-

lemption certain descriptions of legal tender notes a

very large amount has been received. The Secre-

tary of the Treasury's financial report will show an

\$850 500 000 which includes redemptions, conversions,

Ex-Gov. Flanders and Senator Harris of Louisiana

leave of absence. Brutus J. Clay of Kentucky is

Jefferson Davis's trial, the opinion being that Chief-Justice Chase ought to preside. This he cannot do

The hearing before the Commissioner of Patents

for the purpose of extending the patent on the Weed

Sewing Machine has been concluded, and the appli-

cation is disallowed. The application for the exten-

ion of the patent on Cyrenus Wheeler's harvester

Late advices from South Carolina report that ex-

Gov. F. W. Pickens is lying dangerously ill at his

Col. Samuel S. Smoot has received a letter from

Capt. E. W. Darling's surveying and astronomical

party, informing him of the completion of the survey

of the 27th parallel, so far as it constitutes the north-

portant survey for the settlers near the line of the

two territories. A large amount of money has been

expended in mining in that region, and those engaged

The Boston Post's Washington correspondent

at the present term of the Court.

residence in the Edgefield District.

has not been decided.

in all cases without any charge whatever.

and three pence in the United Kingdom, will be

the Indian is preferable to no rule.

New-Dork

Vom XXVIII..... No. 8,625.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

A HINT FOR THE KU-KLUX DEMOCRACY-SENA-TOR MORTON'S FINANCIAL VIEWS-ORIGIN AND COST OF OUR INDIAN WARS-THE PEACE COMMISSION-INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CON- | icy for the civilization and welfare of the Indians, VENTION-LOUISIANA'S VOTE TO BE THROWN and the peace of the Plains. Should Congress fail to OUT-THE VIRGINIA STAY LAWS-PERSONAL. Washington, Nov. 29, 1868.
The following is Gen. Grant's report in full;

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1868.

Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War. SIR: I have the honor to submit the reports of division, district, and department commanders for the past year. These reports give a full account of the operations and services of the army for the year, and I refer to them for details. I would earnestly renew my recommendation of last year that the control of the Indians be transferred to the War Department. I call special attention to the recommendation of Gen. Sherman on this subject. It has my earnest approval. It is unnecessary that the arguments in favor of the transfer should be repeated. The necessity for it becomes stronger and more evident every day. While the Indian war continues I do not deem any general legislation for the reduction of the army advisable. The troops on the Plains are all needed. Troops are still needed in the Southern States. A further reduction can be made in the way already used and now in operation, where it is safe, namely, by allowing companies to diminish by discharges without being strengthened by recruits, and by stopping appointments of Second-Lieutenants. If it should be deemed advisable, the Veterar Reserve regument might be discontinued by absorption and retirement of officers and discharge of men without detriment to the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. Grant, General. and I refer to them for details. I would earnestly

Late dispatches to some of the Northern journals say that Senator Morton, in an interview with Secretary McCulloch, last week, made the argument in the course of a long discussion, that the Government is not bound to pay the five-twenties in coin, and that it should now begin to redeem the issue of 1803 in greenbacks. The dispatches added that Senator Morton would introduce a bill early in the session embodying his views. The only financial measure which the Senator has under consideration is a bill to redeem the greenbacks with coin, beginning the redemption in 1871, and to discontinue the sales of gold for that purpose. The conversation between the Senator from Indiana and the Secretary of the Treasury was chiefly in regard to the samples of merchandise, must be fully prepaid at the necessity of returning to specie payments. Senator Morton held it to be the first duty of the Gevernment to return to specie payments at the earliest tions of secondary importance compared with that at this time. Nothing whatever was said about the introduction of a bill for the payment of the Five-Twenty bonds of 1802 with legal-tenders. The mode legal-tender notes in payment of those bonds. He said, however, that this question will be settled and become unimportant by a return to specie payments and that it can become important only in case of the depreciated currency being continued, and of no steps Mr. McCulloch what legislation he would recom mend to bring about a return to specie payments, and the Secretary answered that he knew of none to recommend, except, perhaps, an increase general resources of the country and improve the general credit of the Government. The Senator replied, that it would take a long time to arrive at specie payments in that way. He further said, that it is not now the time to talk about trying to pay the bonds in either gold or greenbacks; but that we should without delay seek to make our currency good. The interview was protracted, and both gentlemen were very earnest in the discussion. Senator Morton believes that while the question of the redemption of the bonds of 1802 is to-day unimportant, it will become a subject of vital interest if the present depreciated currency is continued five or ten years. He says it is believed by many people that an interest in not coming to specie payments, the

theory being that men with incomes in gold at 40 per cent premium are not anxious to surrender such a Mr. A. H. Jackson of New-York City has com piled from the official record and will soon publish an exhibit of the cost and causes of the several Indian wars during the last thirty-seven years, begin ning with the Black Hawk war of 1831-32, which cost directly \$2,000,000, and indirectly, in the destruction of property, employment of militia, volunteers, pensions, etc., \$3,000,000 more, making an aggregate of \$5,000,000, attended with a loss of 4,000 of our people. Officers of the army and Government including the present Secretary of the Interior, who served through this war are unable, even at this late day, to tell what was the real cause of that conflict They are confident that it was forced upon the Indians in the interest of broken-down politicians and speculators. The Seminole or Florida war lasted nearly seven years, employing the army and navy, the militia of Florida, and volunteers from some o the other States, costing 15,000 lives and \$100,000,000 The number of Indians engaged was estimated by the Indian Agent at 500 warriors; the army officers estimated their number at 1,000. Nearly 300 of the Indians still remain in the everglades of Florida. The others were moved west of the Mis sissippi. Those in Florida insist that they were never whipped. The first cause of this outbreak was an interpretation given to three treaties; one requiring a removal of the Seminoles, the whipping of an Indian, and the imprisonment of Osceola, who escaped and became the leader of the war party. At about the same time a difficulty occurred with the Creeks, Cherokees and other indians, costing in the aggregate \$1,600,000. In 1852 we had the Sioux war on the plains; the cause, an Indian killed a cow worth \$10. the property of a Mormon. This war lasted nearly four years, and cost about 300 lives and nearly \$40, 060,000. In 1864 came the Cheyenne war, which lasted nearly a year, costing 1,000 lives and, with the Sionx war at about the same time, \$60,000,000. Cause of the outbreak with the Cheyennes, a false charge made against them of stealing a horse worth \$50; with the Sioux, the opening of a road and the establishing thereof in their country, in violation of treaty stipulations. The war with the Cheyennes ended with a treaty of peace in the Fall of 1865, but that with the Sioux continued until the treaty which was recently made by the Peace Commission. The Cheyenne The Boston Post's Washington correspondent lells the following story:

The Boston Post's Washington correspondent fells the following story:

The Boston Post's Washington correspondent form \$10,000,000, and is not fully settled upyet. On the Pacific slope, during the last 20 years, Indian outbreaks have cost in the aggregate \$500,000.

The New-Mexice Territory, since we acquired it is three campaigns against the Navajoes have cost \$50,000,000. The cause, the ensiavement of Navajoe women and children by the Mexicans. The troubles in that Territory with Indians have increased its cost to this Government to \$150,000,000. The cause, the ensiavement of Navajoe women and children by the Mexicans. The troubles in that Territory with Indians have increased its rottle for the present year, when he was driver from the sounty of the present year, when he was driver from the sounty of the present year, when he was driver from the sounty of the present year, when he was driver will make our Indian troubles foot up nearly \$1,000,000,000 during story:

The Boston Post's Washington correspondent fells the following story:

The Sward's star is again in the ascendant, and the United States is likely to become the owner of the Bay of Sward's star is again in the ascendant, and the United States is likely to become the owner of the Bay of Sward's star is again in the sease of the Bay of Sward's star is again in the sease of the Bay of Sward's star is again in the sease of the Bay of Sward's star is again in the sease of the Bay of Sward's star is again in the sease of the Bay of Sward's star is again in the sease of the Bay of Sward's star is again in the sease of the Bay of Sward's star is again in the Sward's star i war was resumed and continued seven months in 1867, in consequence of the burning of their village by

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1868.

Government, and that President Bacz will allow them to be transferred to this city for proper interment.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION OF THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1868. TO THE PRESIDENT-Sir: The President recently referred to the Attorney-General a communication addressed to him by A. D. Brock and two others, styling themselves a Committee of Printers employed in the Government Printing Office, and requested an opinion as to the proper construction of the law mentioned therein. The law I find to be the act of June 25, 1868, entitled "An act constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics, employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States," which reads as follows:

Portsmouth, Va., convicted at the Hustings Court, in testimony of one of the jurors that after the jury had mise. They finally agreed to draw lots by placing cumstances the prisoner cannot be said to have had shops, to be determined by the obstance at the obstance of the comptor of the Navy Yard shall conform as nearly as is considerable with those of private interests on the commandant of the Navy-Yard, subject to the approval and revision of the Secretary of the Navy-Yard, subject to the approval and revision of the Secretary of the Navy-Yard, subject to the approval and revision of the Navy-Yard, subject to the superior of the secretary of the Navy-Yard shall be the subject of the secretary of the form of the form of the secretary of the form of the provisions relating the proposed of the secretary of the policy of the p expenditure on account of the public debt of about have arrived here. Senator Kellogg is expected tomorrow. Gen. Doubleday has been granted, by special order of the War Department, six months ern boundary of New-Mexico, this being a very imexpended in mining in that region, and those engaged in it have been anxious to know whether their mines are in New-Mexico or Colorado.

The Librarian of Congress has placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol a statue of Alexander Hamilton, heroic size, executed in Italy by Horatio Stone, of this city, under an order of Congress.

Experimental firing of the same character and with a similar object as at Fortress Monroe, are to take place this week at Fort Delaware.

Appointments have been made as follows:

Storekeepers—Taylor Dudley, J. W. Lowry, Chas. Alroxton, Dudley M. Craig, Richard M. Harris, and W. K. Gray for the VIIth Kentucky District; E. Patterson and Thomas W. Jordan for the XVth Pennsylvania District; J. B. Campbell for the VH Kentucky District; Isaac Womelsdorf for the VIIth Pennsylvania District, and Robert A. Bruce for the IVth Maryland District. Gaugers—George Baxter, jr., for the IIId Massachusetts District; William B. Deller, for the IVth New York District; Chas. L. Dalrymple for the VII Missouri District. Assistant Assessors—G. M. L. Johnson for the III Ohio District.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ENGLISH ELECTION RETURNS. LONDON, Nov. 28 .- The Times to-day gives the following as the result of the election for members of

the new House of Commons:

The following additional returns have been received: Devon (South) returns Sir Massey Lopes and Mr. McKewich, Conservatives-the latter beating Viscount Amberly, Liberal. Sir Watkin Wynne, Conservative, and Mr. Morgan, Liberal, are elected for Denbighshire. In Suffolk (East), the Hon. J. Henniker Major and Mr. Corrance, both Conservatives, are elected. In Cork County, Ireland, Mr. Smith Barry and Mr. Downing, Liberals, are elected, the latter beating Mr. Doyle, also a Liberal. Mr. Loch, Liberal, is returned from Wicks Burghs, Scotland. Mr. Laing, Conservative, defeated in Wick, is returned from Derbyshire. Mr. Arkwright is also elected in Derbyshire.

DISRAELI REFUSES THE PEERAGE.

The press of this city unite in commending Mr. Disraeli's refusal of the peerage, and its bestowal on his wife, who has been created Viscountess of Beaconfields. The journals also eulogize the career of

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE REVERDY JOHNSON IN BIRMINGHAM.

Great preparations are being made at Birmingham for the reception of Reverdy Johnson on Wednesday next. John Bright and others will speak on the occasion. The dinner to Mr. Johnson, which was contemplated by the Workingmen's Society of this city has been abandoned.

CONSERVATIVE GAINS AT THE LATEST ELECTIONS -LIBERALS ALMOST UNANIMOUS IN FAVOR OF THE BALLOT-THE ALABAMA COMMO-

LONDON, Nov. 29 .- The Conservatives have carried the South-east Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and also the Western Division of Surrey, thus reducing the Liberal majority by the election of four members. The results of the majority of the later elections have been in favor of the Conservatives who have always had a disproportionate strength in the counties. Their gains in the present instances are also undoubtedly attributable largely to the indifference of the Liberals, who were rendered careless by the heavy majority they had secured during the first week of the elections. In the manufacturing districts the bitter spirit of the Orange organization was enlisted against the candidates who favored disestablishment. The entrance of this element into the strife did not fail in some quarters to lead to mob law and the intimidation of voters. The Tories are charged with responsibility for these excesses, and the Liberal Party has suffered so severely from them that it has become almost a unit in favor of voting

Much indignation has been caused among British shipowners by the remor that the Alabama treaty does not allow the claims of Englishmen, based on the decisions of American prize courts, to be reopened before the Commission. The Shipping Gazette says such a provision is contrary to precedents established by the Americans themselves, and excludes claims undoubtedly well founded, and The Gazette declares if this report of it is true the Convention is a capitulation, and Parliament will never sanction it. A writer in The Observer takes the same view of the subject, and discusses it at length, citing many

FRANCE.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER FINED. Paris, Nov. 38.-The publishers of the Little Progres newspaper) have been fined 5,000f., and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, for publishing the list of subscriptions for a proposed monument to M. Bau-

din in the Cemetery of Montmartre. The editor of the Rereil has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment with a fine of 2,000 francs; the editors of the Tribune and L'Arcuir to pay a fine of 1000 francs each, and the editors of the Temps and Journal de Paris to pay a fine of 1,000 france each,

for publishing articles encouraging the subscription for the monument to Bandin. THE NEW OFFICIAL MONITEUR. The present Moniteur (newspaper) loses its official character with New-Year's Day. The Moniteur Offi-

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF. The Patrie says that the Corps Legislatif will meet on the 4th of January next.

ciel de l'Empire will then appear.

A SPANISH EMBASSADOR IN PARIS. Paris, Nov. 29 .- M. Pierre Antoine Berryer, the

distinguished advocate, died yesterday, aged 78 years. Senor Olozaga has arrived here as the Em-NAPOLEON IN HIL HEALTH.

LONDON, Nov. 29 .- The London Times and the Paris correspondents of other London papers have lately given currency to rumors that the health of the Emperor Napoleon is failing, and public confidence has in consequence been somewhat disturbed. These rumors have been officially contradicted from Paris. Yet it is well understood that without positive illness the Emperor declines to take his usual active exercise, and shows signs of decaying strength and mental apathy. The policy of his Government seems just now to be to make a demonstration of vigor against the Opposition to render the latter unpopular and to preserve the morale of the departmental

AUSTRIA.

AN AUSTRIAN EXPEDITION TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

tions would result in satisfactory conventions with lowing.

16th; the rest took place on various days of the week following. Austria and Prussia.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZILIAN EXPEDITION AGAINST LOPEZ. LISBON, Nov. 29 .- The mail steamer has arrived from Rio Janeiro and the South American ports. She brings news from the seat of war in Paraguay. The Brazilians had sent a column of 12,000 men across the Gran Chaco forest to attack the position of President Lopez, at Viletta, in the flank. The Marquis de Caxias was awaiting the development of this flank movement to attack the river batteries with his fleet of iron-clads and force communication with the army in the Gran Chaco.

SPAIN.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATIONS. MADRID, Nov. 28 .- Olozaga has gone to Paris. There has been many Republican demonstrations throughout Spain within the past few days. DECLARATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERN-

The Government has declared that the popular sense of the country is autagonistical to the estab-

lishment of a Republic, and that the Cortes, soon to meet, will surely propose a form of monarchy. REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN MADRID.

Madrid, Nov. 29 .- A great Republican demonstration was made here at the close of last week. The young men of the city held a meeting, and amid indescribable enthusiasm, passed resolutions protesting against the rule excluding all persons under 25 years of age from the franchise. The people, to the number of 15,000, crowded the square where the meeting was held, and every allusion by the speakers to the Republic was received with tremendous applause. A MONARCHIST AND REPUBLICAN COLLISION

APPREHENDED. LONDON, Nov. 29.—The apprehensions of bloodshed in Spain are increasing. It is thought that a collision between the Monarchists and Republicaus will be the inevitable result of the excited political contest which is in progress. Meantime the patriotic fervor of the nation is unabated. A dispatch from Madrid says that the subscriptions by the people to the national loan now amount to 319,000,000 reals. A SPANISH TRIUMVIRATE.

Paris, Nov. 28 .- The Patrie of yesterday says, there is a large faction in Spain favorable to the formation of a triumvirate for five years.

THE MANIFESTO OF THE JOINT ELECTORAL COM-MITTEE.

The manifesto of the joint electoral committee formed by the fusion of the three factions of the Lib eral party was published on the 14th. It pronounces in favor of all the Liberal ideas proclaimed by the revolutionary juntas, and especially in favor of religious freedom, adding that the revolution must consecrate and guarantee for all time the principle of complete liberty of conscience. The passage relative to the future form of government says: "The nonarchical form is imposed upon us by the extrencies of the revolution, and the necessity of consolidating the liberties we have acquired. Monarchy by divine right is forever dead. Our future monarchy, in deriving its origin frem popular rights, will be a consecration of universal suffrage. It will symbolize the mational sovereignty, and consolidate public liberty—the right of the people being superior to all institutions and powers. This monarchy, surrounded by democratic institutions, cannot fail to be popular. The manifesto concludes by stating that the Liberals will respect all the laws enacted by the Constituent Cortes.

GREAT MEETING IN MADRID. eral party was published on the 14th. It pronounces in GREAT MEETING IN MADRID

A great and enthusiastic monarchical and democratic necting, called by those who signed the manifesto of the A great and enthusiastic monarchical and democratic meeting, called by those who signed the manifesto of the Electoral Committee, was held on the 1sth, in the courty and of the pulace. Fifty thousand persons assembled, Perfect unanimity and order prevailed, though no police were present and the demonstration is considered to have been the most imposing affair of the kind ever witnessed in Madrid. Speeches were delivered by Señors Cloraga, Armijo, Martos, and others, and all the speakers adhered, amid great enthusiasm, to the principles counciled in the recent manifesto. Señor Martos, in the course of his speech, said that the manifest of the Electoral Committee was sent yesterday to the provinces by telegraph, and it was everywhere received with the greatest satisfaction. He added that the reply made by the great industrial town of Barcelona was to subscribe \$6,000,000 of reals—an excellent proof of the impression produced. At the conclusion of the meeting a procession walked through the principal streets, with banners inscribed with liberal motioes, and accompanied by bands playing the lynn to liberty. They proceeded to the palace of this President of the Provisional Government. Here senor Cloraga again spoke, and in reply Marshal Servano, Gen. Prim, Admiral Topete, and the other ministers made speeches, in which they dwelt upon the great significance of this manifestation of confidence, and upon the support derived by the Provisional Government from similar demonstrations, which tended to secure the public liberties, founded henceforward on indestractible bases, and which can never be overthrown by the monarchy which may be established. The crowd londly cheered the members of the Ministry. A decree has been issued by Admiral Topete, and though the public liberties, founded henceforward on indestractible bases, and which can never be overthrown by the monarchy which may be established. The crowd londing certain the public liberties, founded henceforward on indestractible bases, and which can never be overthrow

BEGINNING OF THE ENGLISH ELECTION. THE NOMINATION FOR GREENWICH,

The nomination of candidates, says The Daily Notes of the 17th, for the representation of Greenwich Actes of the 17th, for the representation of Greenwich took place on the 16th. There were three out of the four candidates present, Mr. Gladstone being engaged in prosecuting his election for another constituency; but as regard any exposition of political opinions, there was none beyond the mercat dumb show, unless, indeed, a regard any exposition of political opinions, there was none beyond the merest dumb show, unless, indeed, a few disjointed sentences were distinguishable amidst the general uproar by those who occupied positions in the most immediate proximity of the different speakers in that densely packed auditory which found accommodation on the hustings. Nor was there presented to the candidates, Mr. Alderman Salomons, the Liberal representative of the borough in the late Parliament, or to his opponents, Lord Mahon and Sir Henry Watson Parker, the opportunity of addressing the reporters, as is the castom of gentlemen who desire that their utterances should not be quite lost amidst the general Babel of tongues; for, owing either to oversight, or to a disregard of what is generally considered due to the public press, no accommodation whatever had been provided for those who attended for the purpose of recording the proceedings.

There had assembled a vast assemblage of, electors and non-electors, with an apparent predominance of the latter element, from whom throughout the entire proceedings emanated such an amount of cheering, shouting, and yelling, interspersed with a good deal of what is popularly known as "chaff," as certainly impressed the minds of less excited persons with the idea that the exercise of the franchise is not regarded by Englishmen who take part in the first act of a contested election, as that solenn trust which statesmen and politicians in general pronounce it to be. The show of hunds was declared to be in favor of Aldermon Salomons and Mr. Gladston. A poil was demanded.

The Birmingham neutination took place on the 16th at

A SISTEIA.

A A SISTEIAN EXPEDITION TO CHINA AND JANA.

VEENA, Nov. 28.—The Authorities of the cutter that out and dispatched from Trieste an expedition which will sail around the world. It is under the command of Karl Sherzer. The objects of the cutter the last of the third will all round the worlds of Austrian Convention of the California and cruise are introduced by products of Austrian Convention of the command of Karl Sherzer. The objects of the cutter this command of Karl Sherzer. The objects of the cutter this command of Karl Sherzer. The objects of the cutter the last of the third will be commanded the cutter of the command of Karl Sherzer. The objects of the cutter the last of the command of Karl Sherzer. The objects of the cutter of the command of Karl Sherzer. The objects of the cutter of the command of Karl Sherzer. The objects of the cutter of the command of Karl Sherzer. The objects of the cutter of the command of Karl Sherzer. The objects of the cutter of the command of Karl Sherzer. The objects of the cutter of the command of Karl Sherzer. The objects of the cutter of the command of Karl Sherzer. The objects of the cutter of the command of Karl Sherzer. The objects of the cutter of the command of Karl Sherzer. The objects of the cutter of the command of Karl Sherzer. The objects of the cutter of the command of Karl Sherzer. The objects of the cutter of the commence of

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Isth; the rest took place on various days of the week following.

RIOT IN FINSBURY.

On the evening of the 16th, a meeting of the supporters of Mr. O'Malley was held at the Berners' Hall, Agricultural Hall, which was attended by a very large number of the personal friends and committeemen of the Conservative candidate. These were admitted an hour previous by ticket, but, on the chief door being thrown open, a "rush" was made by a number of roughs, which threw the meeting into confusion. The place was quickly crowded to excess, and displays of party placards soon led to a general disturbance, and a rush was made to the platform, behind which a portion of the room had been partitioned off to serve as a rething room. Many of those on the platform were forced down hat this, but by dint of much effort the candidate and some personal friends attained it, but no single voice was able to make head against the storm of yells, shouts, and cheers that prevailed, and another rush caused the retreat of Mr. O'Malley and his friends. Many wno had before this tried to get out by the side entrance found it barricaded by a noisy, impassable crowd, and a musichall, in which a cheap concert was going on, afforded a place of rest to the more timid. For another hour riot reigned in the large hall, partitions were overthrown, chairs smashed, and anot not in the gas was turned off, and the police had cleared the hall, could it be ascertained that very serious injuries had not resulted to many. One young man, who had claimed the too the top of the partition with others, fell with it, but contrived to limp off.

THE PRESS PROSECUTIONS IN FRANCE.

The Tribunal of the Correctional Police of the Seine gave judgment, on the 14th, in the case of the journalists prosecuted for publishing a list of subscriptions to erect a monument to Eaudin, and of the persons who took part in the Montmarter manifestation. M. Gaillard, sen., and M. Quentin, one of the editors of the Reveil, was sentenced to a fine of 500f.; M. Gaillard, jr., and M. Peyrouton to a fine of 150f. each and a month's imprisonment; M. Delesciaze, editor of the Reveil, to a fine of 2,000f. and six months' imprisonment; and M. Peyrat, editor of the Revue Politique, and M. Challemel-Lacour, editor of the Revue Politique, and M. Duret, to a fine of 1,000f. each.

LA LANTERNE ON THE BALDIN APPLIE the Seine gave judgment, on the 14th, in the case of the

LA LANTERNE ON THE BAUDIN AFFAIR. SCENE XIII .- (The great hall of the Palace-A table in the centre-At the back, to the right, a throne-To the left, soldiers, gendarmes, handcuffs, manacles, Sergeants de Ville, and everything necessary to carry on a Govern-

The Same-Macbeth, Lady Macbeth, Barcche, Rouher, The Same-Macbeth, Lady Macbeth, Barcene, Rouner, Pinard, Delesvaux, and other domestics.

Macbeth-Take your places according to the amount of your salaries. Nieuwerkerke, you took the liberty to kill more rabbits than I at the last hunt, because you know your place is irremovable. No matter; sit down, I have no grudge against you.

M. de Nieuwerkerke, (seating himself)-No more have I

M. de Nienwerkerke, (seating himself)—No more have I against you, Sire.

Macbeth—I am going to place myself in the middle. Now for our fun, at forty thousand frances a day. Let us forget everything—forget Mexico, forget the letter of the 19th of January, forget—(At the moment he moves toward the armchair; the ghost of Baudin enters, and seats itself in Macbeth's place.)

Lady Macbeth—Ah! Are we to begin I My stomach is in my heels, as Madame de Metternich says. Well, Macbeth What alls you I You are as pale as on the eve of a coup d'état—

Macbeth—Which of you has ventured on this joke I Away! Away! Shake not thy gory locks at me!

Rouher (in a low voice to Deleavann)—Allons, a paroxysm is coming on. He is going to send a note to the Moniteur.

oniteur. Lady Macbeth-Be not alarmed, gentlemen. It is but a

Lady Macbeth—Be not alarmed, gentlemen. It is but a slight attack of epilepsy. If you appear to perceive it, he will become utterly furious. (Low to Macbeth)—Whatlare you not a man? Macbeth—Yes, and a man who has dared more than mortal. I have taken oaths, and not feared to break them. I did it at Strasburg. I entered Boulogne, an eagle in my hat. But behold the phantom with three balls in his head.—Speak then! Since you can shake your head, you can speak—If the graveyards send us back the dead we have connided there, government is no longer possible—Ah! (He tails faming. The ghost of Bandin decappears.) Lady Macbeth—See, gentlemen, it is going to rain. This man here is a real barometer.

Macbeth (recovering—Now, I am better. It was a decree 'twas seeking to issue. I shell publish it to morrow. I drink to the adjournment of the elections.

Pinard—To the official candidatures and their august family!

Printing 1:

Lady Macbeth—To Marc Antoinette.

Lady Macbeth—To Marc Antoinette.

Bounce—To the rise of the Mobiler. (The ghost of Baudin reappears.) Out of my sight, appailing specter; thine eyes are sightless, and yet they pierce me through and through. What would'st thou from mo! A sub-prefecture! Thou wert killed on a barricade, I know; but then what an idea, to defend the Constitution instead of thyself getting appointed Director of the Fost, like Vaudal, or even Minister, as M. Durny, an old republican, as hery as thyself. Hence, frightful dream. (The ghost disappears.)

Lady Macbeth—The evening is completely spoilt, and I had brought out my new manye robe:

Macbeth—I understand you not, my love. You see, you could not but see what came, yet the rouge leaves not your cheeks.

Lady Macbeth—Pray let my cheeks alone. (To the guests of Compagne.) Quit the table. His Majesty needs repose. His new maps have fatigued him immensely.

Pomerd, leaving—Mon Dien, but this is intolerable. I would quit the snip if I had not still my fortune to make.

All the guests depart.

SCEER XIV—(Macbeth, Lady Macbeth, Macbeth pacing up and down.) Blood will have blood. Those three wretches who foretold that I should take my last journey in 1889, did they then speak truly i

Lady Macbeth—My manyerobe has won no success, and nobody has spoken of it in the journals. What alls you

THE LORD RECTORSHIP OF EDINBURGH

UNIVERSITY.

The election of a Lord Rector for Edinburgh Carryle, in room of Mr. Carryle, whose term of office University, in room of Mr. Carlyle, whose term of office has expired, took place on the 14th. The students, who form the canstituency, brought three candidates to the poll, viz: Mr. James Monerieff, Mr. Ruskin, and Mr. Robert Lowe. The polling took place between 11 and 10 clock, but Mr. Lowe's name was withdrawn by his Committee about 11:15, after he had polled 80 votes. At the close the result of the poll was declared to be as follows: For Mr. Monerieff, 607; for Mr. Ruskin, 425; majority for Mr. Monerieff, 182. The students, in the course of the polling, amused themselves by throwing peas and flour at each other. There were one or two scuffles, but none of them serious.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS. On the night of the 15th an eruption upon an

immense scale, from the newly-opened cone of Vesuvius, immense scale, from the newly-opened cool of vestins, took place. The whole horizon was magnificently illuminated. Two new mouths appeared in the cone near the mouths of the cruption of 1855. Coplois streams of lava were ejected and flowed over Arro del Cavallo toward Fosso Vetrama, above the lava beds of 1855 and 1858. Frof. Palmeiri considers the eruption to be the usual precursor of a termination to the long series of central cruptions of

CURA

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE SEAT OF WAR-PRO-GRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.